ly real, when I became mayor. Similar conditions confront every new mayor, and therein lies the peril of an inelastic, automatic civil service system.

I was determined to give my city the best administration I could give. I was a man of affairs and my business reputation ranked high. My personal, business and social character had never been questioned. I was not wealthy, but was what is called "comfortably well off." I was proud of my city and unfelgnedly desirous of doing what I could to advance its interests. Had I any idea of planning to succeed myself that idea went by the boards before I had been mayor two months. I concluded that one term would be enough for me. My opponents, however, vigorously reiterated that my personal machine was built up for my aggrandizement.

The organization which I instituted and

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 918 EAST MAIN

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered Janu-ary 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1679.

Washington Bureau: No. 216 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, Northwest,

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Har rison's, No. 109 North Sycamore Street The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL. | One | Six | Three | One | Mos. | Mos. | Daily, with Sun. | 45.00 | \$2.50 | \$1.25 | \$7.50 | \$1.50 | \$7.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | All Unsigned Communications will be

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore go with you.

city during the summer should notify their carrier or this office ('Phone 38). If you write, give both out-of-town and city addresses.

The Spirit of the Constitution.

The late Constitutional Convention o Virginia people. It was called terests of pure politics and good government. It was called to remove from the way of this consummation. The convention was assembled in the same spirit, and it was that spirit which dominated and directed the procedings and the conclusions of the members of that noble of men. The obstacles were removed, and provision was made in the organic law for the uprooting of evil and for the promotion of good.

the convention could not do more declare the principles, make the necessary machinery. The execution hinery were necessarily committed who should direct the affairs of state in their various ramifications. No

It is most gratifying, however, that the spirit which called the convention and which animated its members and directed festing itself in the officers of govern introduced in the legislative body of Richmond prohibiting persons employed by the municipal government from acting as members of political committees taking any official part in the conduct of elections.

cation adopted a resolution declaring that it will be the policy of that board not to elect to the office of division superintendent any member of a State, city or who actively devotes himself to partisan

and are encouraging to all citizens who have the best interests of the State at heart, who would see the spirit of the Constitutional Convention, the spirit the Constitution itself, saturate and inspire and direct the public service.

Political parties are necessary, and each

party must have its machinery and its men to operate it. But if we make the rule that party managers shall fill the offices of government and conduct the elections in which their own political interests are involved, the result inevitably will be a political oligarchy, antagonistic to Democracy, and utterly out of har mony with Democratic principles. Such an oligarchy is not to be tolerated in our form of government, and in order to ing of the convention the attitude of the prevent it there must be complete sep- delegates will be as follows: aration between those who manage the affairs of party and conduct elections and those who fill the offices. Our civil service list should be a roll of honor without the taint of suspicion. Officers of government, as other citizens, may take and should take an active interest in political affairs. But they should not participate in party management and in the conduct of elections. It ought to be the rule in Virginia that the acceptance of an office renders a citizen ineligible for any official position in a political party, and for the position of judge. In any case between the Comthereof, the citizen in interest should be neither attorney nor judge.

The Rich Man's Son.

At this season of the year, when the public mind is more than ususliy turned toward the institutions of learning, various questions relating to such institu tions are discussed. One of the most interesting of these questions of the present season is that of rich loafers in college, and a protest has been raised lege. and a protest has been faised and his friends train that he will have against them. A professor in Harvard this friends that first ballot, which would give him sometimes of the uninstructed votes on the first ballot, which would give him sponsibility. To be a branch of the true who had trouble in fixing her hair; who had trouble in fixing her hair; brought to the college a number of at his friends to control the organization, of God, the sap of grace and the source. There was a young girl from Bon Air, which would give him sponsibility. To be a branch of the true who had trouble in fixing her hair; brought to the college a number of at his friends to control the organization, of God, the sap of grace and the source.

tractive, pleasant lads "who show a remarkable and genial imperviousness to asting impressions which do not connec themselves with athletics or society.

He gays that the'r talk, except on ath leties, is "self-centered and meager. These men do not necessarily take so-called soft courses, but they develop a surprising capacity for drifting courteously through any course with the minimum of labor and permanent result."

Every man who has spent a year college has met these rich fellows and has had occasion to observe their conduct, which is demoralizing no less to themselves than to others. The rich loafer in college is a menace. He lives in fine rooms and keeps on hand a pleasant supply of good things to eat, to drink, and to smoke. His room is a rendezvous for college loafers in general, and many our boy who would otherwise behave nimself and pursue his studies is tempted by this sort of luxury to neglect his The rich loafer in the college sets a terrible example, causes his associates who are poor to be dissatisfied and freto incur expenses beyond their means, sets up a false standard, and destroys the best influence of college life.

It is impossible for the management of a college, especially of a large university. to prevent such abuses. The remedy and the only remedy is in the hands of parents.

Wild Fruits of Virginia.

Among the many natural blessings of Virginia her wild fruits are not to be ignored. In the early summer the plums re also rich in color, some being pink and others purple and others yellow. When washed and put in a glass dish they make a collection of rare beauty. They are juicy and sweet, and if eaten in moderation when ripe they are harmless.

"Later on come the wild cherries, which are small, but when thoroughly ripe are of good flavor. The honeysuckle bushes produce what the

boys call honeysuckle apples, and while are very fond of them, and they may be

especially good to Virginia, First of all firm and entirely palatable.

tion of small trees and others never taining any considerable size. The size of the berries also varies according to small, the huckleberries are dainty and

Mention should also be made of the mulberry, which is at least a favorite with boys and birds, although it is rather a low variety of fruit.

grapes come on, and they are good. The woods grape, known in some sections as the fox grape, abounds in various sections of Virginia. It grows in clusters, size of a buck shot. After the frost like corn from the cob-pulp, seeds, skin makes a good article of wine. In the eastern section of the State the musing the same flavor, but is of a rich purple color, while the scuppernong is white. No grape is more beautiful in appearance than the muscadine, and when it is thoroughly ripe it is scarcely excelled by the

scuppernong. But we are talking too much. When one begins to talk of the good things of the Old Dominion, it is hard to know where

Parker's Chances.

'Judge Parker, of New York, will go into the convention with a great show of strength. There will be 994 delegates, of whom 460 are uninstructed. At the open-

Uninstructed	460
For Parker	270
For Hearst	161
For Cockrell (Missouri)	36
For Olney (Massachusetts)	32
For Wall (Wisconsin)	26
For Gray (Delaware)	6
Total	994

Necessary to nominate, 663, Necessary to defeat a nomination, 233.

Judge Parker's instructed vote comes from New York, Indiana, Connecticut, Tennessee, Georgia, Alaska, Louisiana and Texas. The uninstructed vote comes from South Carolina, Montana, West Virginia, Maine, Pennsylvania, Oregon, New Jersey, Florida (6), Kansas, Ohio, District of Columbia, Alabama, Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kentucky, Utah, Virginia, Vermont. Minnesota, North Dakota and North

It is well known that the delegates from Virginia, Alabama and other States F the uninstructed list are for Parker, and his friends claim that he will have

This would be greatly in Judge Parker's faver, and would most probably give him the nomination.

Disease and Suicide.

The chief medical examiner of the Roya Arcanum has recently made a report showing the number of members of that organization committing suicide during the past four years and the alleged causes. The following is the summary: 1903 1902 1971 1900 Domestic troubles 18 0 12 8

oldes were caused by III health than by any other one trouble. Under this head, however, are embraced those who were insane, or supposed to be. The number of sulcides known to have shown signs of insanity was 11. The number supposed to have formerly shown signs of nsanity was 34. The number supposed to have been temporarily insane was 20 said to have been responsible for 187. By some physicians intemperance is number of suicides from this cause, we have a total of 215 suicides from bodily affliction. We take it that these statistics are fairly representative of general statistics on this subject, and the conclusion is that the more medical science does to prevent disease the fewer sul

The Vine.

end to existence.

cides there will be. Good mental, moral

and physical health enables any man or

woman to fight trouble with a stout and

brave heart. It must be very rare that man of woman in good physical health

and of sound mind deliberately puts an

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "I am the true vine. Ye are the branches."-St. John, xv:1-5.

Was it a green tendril swaying across he window of that "upper room" oribing Himself? Or was the fruit of the vine still upon the table? Or was it on the road to Gethsemane, when they the smouldering fires on Olivet, where the vine-dressers were bottling the day's pressings? Or was it to turn their minds to more spiritual thow hits that He used the chosen type of Israel in a deep-

All that the rose is to the Englishman, or the thistle to the Scotch, or the shamock to the Irish-all that and much more than that-was the vine to Israel. It was a picture of herself. It was an epitome of her history. It was a symbol of her duty and her ideal destiny.

In that fearful hour, under the com-bined pressure of inward feeling and outward circumstance, our Lord laid bare the depths of His heart concerning Him-

Israel was dear to God. A vine cannot escape the pruning knife. Israel did not escape sharp and dreadful discipline. It is a terrible thing to be the vine of God and to know it! The vine is a fine parable of unselfish-

ness-yea, more-it is utter cricifizion of Watch it as it grows! It makes no display of gay flowers. It is not allowed arms bound as if to a cross. As its clus with shears and pruning hook to thin out the bunches and to strip from it even the modest glory that God has given it.

Then at last comes the hour when th grapes are ripe. May it not retain its yealth for a little space to show what it

the treasures of the grapes; the feet are wine run over and the land is full of

Our Lord was thus the true vine. self! and though it involved the cross for Him, He was willing to spend Himself

The vine is the picture of fruitfulness The fencing, the binding, the thinning out, and all the discipline of the vine-life is for one end-to produce perfect and abundant fruit. If it fails in that it is an absolute failure.

The suffering of our Lord had this end in view-for suffering in itself He had no love; He never went out of His way to seek it. But when it was God's will, when it came as the result and test of obedience. He bowed His head and bared His bosom to it all. Leafless, fruitless, lifeless seemed the

stock of the world's great vine-but has it not borne its fruit? Ask that world to-day! "And ye see the branches." Then the same spirit must reign in us as was revealed in Him. We must put in all things, the will of God before our will. We must love our neighbors as we love ourselves. There are some who are far into this secret; self is cast out; selfwill is crucified; the sign of the cross is upon all they say and do. Some are sufferers, not murmuring, not rebelling. but waiting quietly, trusting peacefully through long days and nights of pain. Some are active helpers in the world, visiting the sick, patient with the fretful and forward, taking constant thought for the needy. Some are full of mislonary spirit, caring little for loneliness or danger or toll or death in the burning passion to problaim Christ.

In one aspect all who have believed in His name, are the fruit of the vine, because all good that is in them is the result of His past and present ministry. And again they are the branches, because He expects that they shall bear fruit in their turn and thus farther extend the blessings of His kingdom and the glory of His name.

Every word of truth, every custom of helpfulness, every beneficient institu-tion, every joy or blessing is but another example of the varied and abundant fruitfulness of Christ, the true vine.

SKIN TORTURES

Thousands of wretched people are miserable—driven almost mad by the terrible itching and burning sensation of Eczema and other skin diseases; many imagine they are suffering from bad blood, when as a matter of fact the blood has nothing to do with it. These awful tortures are caused by little germs that attack the skin externally, which can be rooted out in a hurry, leaving the skin clear, soft and healthy.
Such misery now cleared away as surely as the sun shines above. Not merely attempted, not a matter of improvement merely, not a temporary relief—but a clearing of it all away absolutely and permanently.

THE D. D. D. **PRESCRIPTION**

only certain cure for these diseases. Its record of cures is astonishing, amazing, almost miraculous. It is a liquid, used externally, non-greasy.

Cleansed within one month.

For a number of years my husband has been suffering with a terrible case of cezema. He had doctored with the best skin specialists in the city, but they could not even stop the itching. I was told by a friend of the D. D. b. treatment and began using hat once; the first tempelications eased the liching, and in a month's time his flesh was as clear as could be.

Yours truly.

MRS. S. J. HEATH,

61 Pine SA.

Butland, Vt., Oct. 12, 1993.

Rutland, Vt., Oct. 17, 1903.

We not only sell at retail, but also supply drugglets at wholesale prices. D. D. D. costs but \$1.00 a bottle, and is guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

TRAGLE DRUG CO. 817 E. Broad St. 21 W. Broad St.

"Wholesale and Retail Distributers."

Recent Articles on "Gang Rule" I would do and be if elected, I had the feeling of being impersonal; there was the curious idea ever present that I was the curio It means that by His Word and His spirit, He will be with them to abide in

Do you know it? Are you willing t seek and possess ite Then, in moment of weakness, pray, "give me Thy strength oh Lord!"-in times of meditation, "Thy patience. Lordo" in the moments of unest," Thy peace, Lord," and in moments of temptation. "Thy purity, Lord," Se et us ever set the graces of the Son of Man over against our own graceless By an Ex-Mayor of One of the

promise and a plea."

It is reported from Boston that Miss Helen Kellar, the gifted deaf, dumb and United States.

NOTE.—This is the first article of "The Revelations of an ex-Mayor," Succeding articles will appear weekly. The series is prompted by record discussions of municipal corruption, "gaug rule," etc., notably by Lincoln J. Steffens in a leading magazine, it will present a view pover before published of the problems involved in the administration of the affairs of a metropolitan administration of the affairs of the faulty system under which the Mayor is oppressed, well in give an inside view of the pressure excepted by "prominent citizens" for or against municipal ordinances; will throw significant light upon problems involved in the example of the "personal machine," etc. For obvious reasons he prefers that his identity remain unknown. blind student, whose achievements have been the wonder of the world, is on the verge of nervous prostration, and it has brought the greatest disappointment of ago, and was ordered by her physician to abstain from college work, being that, instead of getting from Radcliffe College a degree "Summa Cum Laude," she is not assured of even the degree itself.

Too bad. Such perseverance as this gifted woman has shown deserves the highest award of merit.

The Suffolk Herald notes that the business department of the Suffolk High School, which has just closed, turned out five graduates, all of whom were girls. There was not a boy or a man in the lot. cates not merely that women are going into business in competition but that they are giving themselves better preparation. That is one of the mos serious problems in the South to-day Time was when the men went out to work and the women were kept at home and those were the most glorious days of Southern chivalry.

HEN you elect a man mayor of any large city of the United States you practically start him on the broad road to perdition. If he doesn't end his administration a crook he wonders how it happened he escaped being one.

He is ready to believe that every man either has his price or is eagerly willing to be appraised by some expert on graft valuation. If he does not "go wrong" it is not the fault of some of those whose names are always in the list of "public spirited" and "prominent" citizens. If he is not traveling with swift smoothness on Perdition boulevard before his term of office expires it is because he either is too cowardly to take a chance or too The Wisconsin contest in the Chicag Snvention brought out some interesting facts. For instance, it was shown that years been a kind of Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde, and while acting as senator has een drawing pay as a railway lobbyist.

Republican papers are claiming that there was "no sharp political work done at Chicago." Certainly not, It was all finished up at the White House long before the convention met in Chicago,

An astronomer at the Lick Observatory announces his discovery of 100 double stars. We have known men, who were not astronomers, to think they had seen double stars.

Virginians are patronizing the World's Fair with a liberality that is a little out of proportion to the sparseness of the furniture in Virginia's transplanted Monticello.

Your Uncle Grover may be in retirement o a certain extent, but you may be sure he knows pretty well what the good people are saying about him.

The Roanoke cow is continuing to but the hundred thousand dollar depot of the track.

SHE'S TROUBLED NO MORE



MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches, With Portraits, of Men Who Have Ifelped to Make the City.

Judge George L. Christian is worthy of a place high up on the roll of the men who have helped to make Richmond what It is, He is thoroughly devoted to the

other important institutions; is a man of great public spirit and of wonderful energy and physical endurance. There was no braver soldier, and there is no truer or more useful citizen. There is hardly any undertaking of a public nature in which he does not take the deepest interest, and to which his time and talents are not, to some extent, at least, cheerfully given.

He succeeded the late Dr. Hunter McGulre as chairman of the History Com-

REVELATIONS BY AN EX-MAYOR.

Cause Exodus of Prominent

Citizens-Elected Unpledged.

Bosses Turned Down-"Per-

sonal Machine" Organized.

Distribution of Patronage Es-

sential to Successful Admin-

Largest Cities in the

United States.

too cowardly to take a chance or too brave to grasp an easy opportunity. Did it ever occur to anyone that some of these heroes of municipal warfares are

of a many-sided case.

They are perfectly safe in making statements of apparent facts so far as mayors are concerned, for they know and

ives of large cities would not dare tell

mayors know that the chief execu-

tives of large cities would not dare tell the one-hundredth part of the truth concerning the happenings of their administrations. Not that the cold truth would necessarily criminate the head of the city's administration, but it would start an exodus of well-known business and professional men of such magnitude and suddenness that the passenger traffic managers of railroads could not furnish the required rolling stock to handle the outgoing business.

When I was elected mayor of one of the largest cities of this country I took office free from piedges of any kind. Political exigency and public clamor compelled the leaders of my party to seek for a business man to head the city ticket. To my surprise, for I had not sought the office, I was nominated. As there was small hope of electing one of our party, the party leaders had not attempted to tie me down with piedges of patronage. So it was I assumed ofnce feeling that I was under personal obligations to no man or set of men.

The yete was close, and it was not un-

istration.

that my personal machine was built up for my aggrandizement.

The organization which I instituted and laier perfected was formed solely for the purpose of defending my administration from its enemies and to aid me in forwarding the several reforms which I inaugurated. I was fairly successful in putting these reforms into effect, and I would have been humiliatingly defeated in every move I attempted had I not had behind me this personal machine." In building up my organization I used patronage to bring to me the men I needed. I grant you that the power to handle public patronage is dangerous to a community. But when a majority of voters delegate that power to a man they give him the right to use it. If he abuses it they have a remedy at the next election. But the cold fact remains that it is only by the use of patronage, this "dividing of the plums," that a mayor can organize a working force, political or nonpolitical, personal or otherwise, which will permit him to administer the public affairs of the city. If his purpose is selfish, If his motives are wrong, his administration is a dishonorable failure. If he is a disinterested patriot and uses the city patronage wisely he can and will give what men call a "good administration."

(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles,) mittee of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia, and has written the four last reports of that committee. These reports have given Judge Christian reputation as a writer, and were deemed so valuable that at the last meeting of the United Confederate Veterans, held in New Orleans, those reports which had then been issued were incorporated as part of the report of the History Committee of that great organization, of which last committee he is also a member. He is now grand commander of the Grand Camp of Virginia, treasurer of the Southern Historical Society, member of its Executive Committee, treasurer of the Confederate Memorial (Battle Abbey) Association, member of the Advisory Board of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, and also of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society.

College Control of the College College

Now, I was, and still am, in hearty ac-cord with the spirit of civil service re-form; I believe in a sane, practical civi-service system, but when I became may-

WITH RELIGIOUS

CONTEMPORARIES

(Copyright, 1994, by Joseph B. Bowles,)

Systematic Giving.

Systematic Giving.

The habit of giving systematically is, like mercy, of two-fold advantage; it helps the beneficiary and the giver alike. Any one who has paid attention to the cumularity power of small savings regularly and persistently indulged in will bear testimony to this fact. This is a favorite argument of our friends the savings banks, and is easily demonstrable. They will tell you how the weekly savings of 25c, 50c, or \$1.00 will at the end of five, ten or twenty years make you a capitalist. Apply the principle to benevolent and church objects and realize the feelings described by the poet when he pletured the quality of mercy. But it is not poetry but pennies that we want to contemplate. And we need a system so that our contributions small not only bear fruit, but shall become a sweet and casy burden.—Southern Churchman.

Planted by the River.

It is a happy thing to be "like a tree."

walked, talked, ate, schemed, planned and worked a dual creature; one of me, the "issue," was running for mayor; the other was myself, fighting for and defending the issue.

But when the campaign manager told me I was a mayor-elect it was as if a flood of ice-cold water had fallen on me, leaving me numbed and gasping, alone with myself again. Men rushed at me, crowding me against the wall, so eager were they to take my hand and clap me on the shoulder. I resember nothing but confusion, jostle, incoherent utterances, disjointed and disconnected sentences. Planted by the River.

It is a happy thing to be "like a tree planted by the rivers of water," to be a transplanted tree, brought in from the desert place, and planted in the garden of the Lord. Then the Father in heaven is the husbandman, and we under his watchful eye. Sunshine and shower are given, and protection from rude storms, and the sharp pruning knife. "Those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God. They shall still bring forth fruit in old age; they shall be fat and flourishing; to show that the Lord is upright."—Central Presbyterian.

Who Shall We Trust?

It is easier to believe in men than in

Who Shall We Trust?

It is easier to believe in men than in God. We do not admit this, but we practice it. The merchant has greater confidence in his customers, as a means of support, than in the Almighty; the physician and the lawyer think it will be easier to trust God after their practice is large and comfortable than when they are waiting for patients and clients to appear; the editor looks to his subscription list and advertising patronage as the vital part of life; the mether thinks more of the children's clothes than of the children's faith. It is not always so, as the life of many a faithful mother and trusting father testifies. But the devil does his best to make it so, and does not propose to stop trying. There is only one way to defeat him—by binding up our interests with God. "What they needed," said a pastor when preaching on the Israelites' proneness to mingle with idolatrous nations, "was not alliance with man, but reliance upon God." Euch reliance is within the grasp of us all.—Sunday School Times. administration for some time had been in the hands of our political opponents. I saw one of them whisper to another, who shook his head, muttering: "Not to-night, he's tired out. Give him a chance to sleep over it."

It was the look he gave me that cleared my brain and made me firm on my feet again—the complacent glance of a pleased proprietor. The noxt instant, however, he placed his hands on my shoulders and said kindly: "You're tired out, old man; I would suggest you go shoulders and said kindly: "You're tired out, old man; I would suggest you go home and get some rest, and we can talk over the future to-morrow."

The next day he came to my office, where I was arranging business matters which had been neglected during the campalgn, and told me with blunt frankness that I was expected to turn over to him and his associates the distribution of the city patronage, that he wanted certain men appointed heads of the several administrative departments. I listened, but gave no answer. That evening I wrote on a slip of paper the names of men I had known many years, and

Fountain of Blessings. Fellowship with God is not to be sought only as a means to an end, for it is itself the end to which all means must contribute; but when it is so sought and cultivated for its own sake, he who enjoys such fellowship becomes the foundant of untold blessing to the church and to the world.—Christian Advocate,

Personal and General.

these heroes of municipal warfares are moral cowards?

Of late magnzine writers and some of the keepers of the public conscience who speak through the daily prints have paid large attention to municipal corruption, gang rule and grafters. They have much to say about some mayors and ex-mayors, and what they have written has been interesting and more or less true. But an analysis of the evidence they present indicates that almost all of it is of the hearsay order, not competent in any court of record; not good even in a clothesline case before a cross-road justice of the peace, it appears they have seen every one but the mayors. They have really presented but one side of a many-sided case. K. G. H. von Scheele, bishop of Got-tand, Sweden, who as the semi-official representative of King Oscar, will attend the various world's congresses at the St. Louis Exposition, is one of the noted pre-iales of Europe. It is true that with the very beginning of my administration I used all the power I possessed to remove from office every man of the other brand of politics whose name was on the city pay roll and put in their places my friends and friends of my friends. This action properly might be called a war measure. It was a necessity. There was no alternative if I wanted to successfully realize my ideals.

Dr. Nathaniel Smith Davis, the noted Chicago physician, is dead. He was born in a log cabin in New York State, and his name is associated with the founding of numerous institutions as well as the writing of scientific works.

Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, who discovered a means of ridding his state of the chinch bus, is collecting insects on the beach at Galveston, Texas. He has about 7,000 specimens in his collection, one of the largest in the country.

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Rev. F. S. Gatch, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor for India, Burmah and Ceylon, has just arrived in Boston, accompanied by two young ladies, daughters of a high caste Inman, who have come to this country to complete their education.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Charlette Chronicle submits this queryf Is the action of the Democratic State convention in refusing to listen to speakers to be taken as an indication of the decadence of orator, or have the orators lost their power over the speakers?

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I hold that no mayor can give his city a good administration unless the heads of departments and their subordinates are in harmonious accord with him; in short, are his friends.

Theoretically I may be wrong, practically I am right. Until it is human to be disinterested in all things until the evil of selfishness is no more, until men put the golden rule into daily practice, until practical and professional politicians are wiped off this earth and until many things now impossible are made possible, no man can be mayor in fact unless he has back of him an organization of public officials and employes who are bonded together by ties of self-interest and loyalty to the man who gives them a chance to obtain a living.

Now, I was, and still am, in hearty ac-The Charlotte Observer, looking far shead,

The Charlotte Observer, looking far shead, says:
The North Carolina congressmen were nomitable that the control of the control attempted to the me down with pledges of parronage. So it was I assumed office feeling that I was under personal obligations to no man or set of men.

The vote was close, and it was not until the returns from the last ward came in that our campaign manager, who had been keeping tab with his pencil, leaned forward and said; "Ir. Mayor, you are elected."

They told me afterwards that I took the news calmiy; that I accepted the proferred hands and vociferous constratulations with the nonchalance of an old political campaigner. But I cannot recall what occurred during those first moments, it sat, mentally and physically benumbed. As I look back now I see that this curious condition was the result of a psychological revision. I was regaining my individuality.

For some weeks my personality had been completely effaced. In those fevered hours, the high pressure days in the cyclone fillsh of a flerce campaign, I was not a person. I was an issue. In my hurrled speeches, evening following evening, when I spoke of myself, and what the part of an elected and a presson. I was an issue. In my hurrled speeches, evening following evening, when I spoke of myself, and what the part of the city. Every head of the city, Every head of the city in the closure of the city. Every head of the city in the period of the city, Every head of the city in the period of the city, Every head of the city in the period of the city, Every head of the city in the period of the city, Every head of the city in the period of the city in the control of the city, Every head of the city in the period of the city, Every head of the city in the period of the city, Every head of the city in the period of the city, Every head of the city in the period of the city. Every head of the city in the period of the city in the period of the city in the period of the city